Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865. NUMBER 52.

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THE BARBARISM OF SLAVERY.

Earthquake in Italy

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reception of Slavery—Removals by the Army—Treatment of the Colored People in Maryland.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 31.

A notorious case, illustrative of slavery and its barbarism, was told by a crippled soldier who appeared at the office in the Freedmen's Bureau to-day, asking for relief. He had been a slave in Caroline County, Maryland, and was owned by Dr. Richardson. He was a cripple, and was unable to work. His master refused to support him, and he was turned out to beg. He came to Washington, and was told by the Freedmen's Bureau officials that they could do nothing for him, as they had no power to act in Maryland, across the eastern branch. He went to Alexandria, and was told the same thing. He came to Washington, and was told by Gen. Howard that he could do nothing for him, as he was in Maryland. He

Chicago Tribune.

DOMING, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY,
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

GREELEY VS. STANTON.

Immediately after the termination of Horace Greeley's stupid and unbusinesslike negotiation at Niagara Falls, with the rebel soldiers Clay, Sanders & Co., he turned in his rage upon Secretary Stanton, who, by superintending the draft, has been instrumental in spoiling his diplomacy, and put forth notice, as years before he had given notice to Mr. Seward, that Jonathan Worth, the Secretary of War might consider H. G. his enemy. Not a time the necessities of the war lessened for Greeley to smother his private malice in deference to his country's necessities. The country backed Stanton, and so the New York Tribune restrained its rage, held it in and swelled with it, held and swelled, until the war was over and the country could live, and its very office could smile at the New York mania, in security, without the help of the yeasty, beaks and will of Edwin M. Stanton. Now the crystals, I see, and the quiescently pounded dust. The writhings of the tyrant's one throat, we have watched its successive assaults with interest, as singular exhibitions of the weaknesses of which poor human nature is heir, when it becomes the prey of unbridled passion. "I," and "writers proclaim and declare" are the terms.

A few days since the New York Tribune published a most palpable and vindictive falsehood, in its Washington correspondence, to the effect that the Secretary of War had suffered copies to be printed of the letter of Mrs. Sunratt, unless he would pledge himself to say such letter was the innocence of the author for which she was convicted. We say the was a palpable falsehood, because it implied that the Secretary of War and Gen. Hardie were natural born idiots, as well as vampires in human guise. When the falsehood was publicly exposed, the editor of the Tribune had nothing better to say of it than that the public could judge whether the Secretary of War, or the defenders of Mrs. Surratt, were in the habit of displaying the better manners. This low fling makes the Tribune responsible for the original libel, which might otherwise be attributed to the loose tongued Washington correspondent, of whom the editor not sufficiently complains in pitiable terms.

The Surratt excitement being over, Mr. Greeley is now exploring the records of a Court Martial in Philadelphia to find new material for vilification of the Secretary of War. If spleen that the Court Martial sat of which Gen. Doubleday is President, has been lately living a Government contractor and a Government Inspector, for alleged swindling in a contract for hay in Virginia—hiring them by order of the Secretary of War? Upon this circumstance the Tribune devotes a half column of editorial to impeaching the Court Martial, and the Secretary of War for, what is complying with a law of Congress, which declares that culprits of this sort shall be tried by Court Martial. Says the Tribune:

"The lawyers may, for aught we know, frame the whole policy of Philadelphia may swear, and the Court would not dare to convict. But the fact is the person knows that, if the Court dare to put in a verdict of guilty, the Secretary of War will pardon or punish; those taking interest will serve as jurors, and the Court will be dissolved in less than a few hours, and Mr. — will be set at liberty."

Says the 6th section of the act of July 4, 1864, "to provide for the better organization of the Quartermaster's Department:"

"All inspectors of horses, mules, clothing, fuel, forage, transportation, and other supplies, and all clerks in the Quartermaster's office shall be sworn (or affirmed) to perform their duties in a faithful manner, and any person who shall, for any corruption, willfully, neglect, or refuse to perform the duties of such office, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, by sentence of a court martial, for which he shall be liable to two years, and not will be set at liberty."

This Mail is at "Inspector of Supplies for the Quartermaster's Department." He is being fined for offenses enumerated to the above law. It is as clearly competent for a court martial to try him and punish him as it would be to try him and punish him as a horse thief or black pickpocket. The power to do so is derived from Congress in either case, and Judge Thompson has no more right to interfere with the one than he has to interfere in the other case in Illinois.

For the ridiculous which may be passed upon Mr. Stanton by the opposition press, we have a profound contempt. We feel assured that the enemy needs vote for this, and however vicissitudes it may be that the division of parties should be later workers and sinners, those who sacrifice the public for the sake of a set, feel no mortification in belonging to the former, or in listening to the latter. But when a professed Abolitionist joins the Copperhead foe in their cry, he ought to get a chance for a private bite at a political friend, whom he chooses to regard as as a personal foe, because he feared to subdue the merciless instinct of Slickering Copperhead, we feel bound to exhibit the fact that public and not patriotism is the motive.

NOT IN GARDEN.

Rumors are again current that another attempt is being made to convene a congress of the reigning sovereigns of Europe to take into consideration the present situation of the world. The Emperor of the French has, of course, the credit of taking the lead in this movement, and he is said to have called together the Ministry of War and the chief engineers of the French army, to consider the question of the practicability of such a congress. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has already signified his approval of the project, and that the Queen of England has also given her assent to it. The Emperor of the French has, of course, the credit of taking the lead in this movement, and he is said to have called together the Ministry of War and the chief engineers of the French army, to consider the question of the practicability of such a congress. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has already signified his approval of the project, and that the Queen of England has also given her assent to it.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR ORE!

From the year 1855 to 1864, inclusive, the export of iron ore from Lake Superior District in Lake Superior, aggregated from 1,447 tons to 422,125 tons per annum. During the entire period 834,524 tons of ore were exported, yielding about [illegible] per cent of ore 834,524 tons of cast iron.

The production of pig iron from charcoal began in 1856, in which year 7,097 tons were carried to market. In 1864, 20 furnaces were engaged in this production, and the amount exported was then 1,027 tons to 18,833 tons. This production is computed in round numbers at 20,000 tons of pig iron for the United States.

Although the total quantity of ore thus extracted is not less than 900,000 tons, yet this is the result of [illegible] during [illegible] patch work.

The operation of mining consists merely in blasting from the surface rock large masses of the ore, and as 4,000 tons have been brought down by a single blast. The laborers receive $1 per day and average two to two and a half tons per day per man as the tons taken out. The railroad freight to Marquette is 91 cents per ton, and the price of the ore on the vessels is now 10 per ton; freight thence to Cleveland is $3 per ton; thence to Pittsburgh $2 to $2.50, so that the Lake Superior iron is now half over at the great manufacturing point, and the cost of the ore has been $10 to $11 per ton. In 1861, ore could be placed in Pittsburgh at $7 a ton, as follows: Cost at Marquette, $4.50; freight to Cleveland, $2; freight thence to Pittsburgh, commission, [illegible], $1.50. Total, $7.

At these rates can be laid down in Chicago at least 5,000 tons per season of ore in Pittsburgh, and at the late Sanitary Commission fair the ore exhibited by the Lake Superior Iron Company was pronounced by the Iron Age, the leading iron journal of Philadelphia, to be the finest specimen of Pennsylvania ore ever exhibited.

As these ores are of the most superior quality, and can be delivered in Pittsburgh at less than the cost of the Pennsylvania ores, they cannot long be excluded from the Pittsburgh market, and as they can be delivered in Chicago that in Pittsburgh it is to be expected that just at the furnace plan of the iron furnaces of the country will be changed from Pittsburgh to Chicago. The ore can be delivered in Chicago at less than the cost of the Pittsburgh ores, and the Chicago furnaces will be able to produce iron at a cheaper rate than the Pittsburgh furnaces. The Lake Superior ores are of the most superior quality, and can be delivered in Chicago at less than the cost of the Pittsburgh ores, and the Chicago furnaces will be able to produce iron at a cheaper rate than the Pittsburgh furnaces.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

By the ratio of representation adjusted according to the last census, 1860 the inhabitants, whether white or black, are entitled to a Representative in Congress. As the slaves were represented under the three-fifths ratio, every fifth slave was entitled to a member in Congress. This gave the South seventeen members of Congress by virtue of their black population.

The following table will show how these members, obtained mostly by virtue of negro representation, were distributed among the slave States:

	Slaves.	Mem's of C.	Surplus.
Alabama	435,132	8	27,132
Arkansas	111,115	Not enough.	111,115
Florida	61,745	"	61,745
Georgia	462,198	"	41,198
Kentucky	225,490	1	19,490
Louisiana	331,726	2	93,726
Maryland	87,189	Not enough.	87,189
Mississippi	436,631	8	27,631
Missouri	114,931	Not enough.	114,931
North Carolina	331,059	4	23,059
South Carolina	412,320	5	2,320
Tennessee	275,784	7	19,784
Virginia	490,865	2	70,865
Totals		15	854,590

Here we have 854,590 members of Congress, and an aggregate population of 3,950,000 slaves, which at the three-fifths rate, or 212,000 blacks to a member, would give two more members of Congress, making seventeen in all, with a fractious surplus. By computing the slave census figures it will be seen that if the right to vote be now denied to the negro, the South by his becoming a free person will be entitled to thirteen members of Congress.

Taking thirty in all, every one of whom will be selected by the late masters to represent the late slaves. Here will be thirty members of Congress, and those who are to represent a constituency which has not voted for them, and voted into office by men whom they have no right to represent. Is it not humiliating to the Copperhead foe in this? Are the late rebels of South Carolina, who already have two members of Congress more than they would be entitled to but for negro representation, willing to be voted into office by men whom they have no right to represent? Is it not humiliating to the Copperhead foe in this? Are the late rebels of South Carolina, who already have two members of Congress more than they would be entitled to but for negro representation, willing to be voted into office by men whom they have no right to represent?

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Chicago and Northwestern R. R. Company.

THE ART OF COOKING AND THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Passes on the Prairie—Col. Prichard and the Sword at the Northwestern Fair.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R. COMPANY.
FREEPORT, Ills., July 26th, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

While you have been battling the rebels in your columns, and while most of our people have been thinking of nothing else but how to defend the borders of the State of Tennessee, and Kentucky about Dubuque is every seventeen is a pauper. The number of people in the city of New York is upwards of 700,000. Of this supported by charity is about 70,000. At every pauper there would be the Copperhead ticket, if they say dared that if they did to their paupers the number would be increased. Those who show on the same ticket unanimously, we shall find that New York is Copperhead by the vote of the ignorant and pauper population mostly. And yet this class are the ones who are stopped at by the people of Washington, who in fact gave us a peaceful Congress—while right to vote is no doubt, but is the very element to exclude from voting intelligent colored men who have fought and bled for their country. The rebels who, if any, ought to be utterly excluded from the suffrage, are the most determinedly determined to retain the status from the battle-ax.

Encouragement to Gen. McPherson.

It is pronounced a success at Camp Chase, Ohio, over the remains of the lamented McPherson, who was killed near Atlanta, July 22d, 1864, while commanding the Army of the Tennessee, and for this purpose all the officers and soldiers of that army are already making large subscriptions. The amount so far collected is [illegible] dollars, and the committee directors in charge of the [illegible] Generals Dana and Leggett, and Brig. Gen. Hickenlooper, all of Ohio. A private letter from the last named gentleman, published in Cincinnati, says: "The refreshments and the [illegible] are doing nobly, giving from $5 to $10 each." Books are to be opened at New York, Cincinnati and Chicago for subscriptions, and it is desired to have the whole amount made up by the 15th of November, when the Association of the Army of the Tennessee reassembles at Chicago. The anniversary of leaving Atlanta for the sea. The proper announcement will be made in a few days of the book to be opened in this city.

[illegible]

[illegible] The Forbes-Monroe correspondent of the New York World says that Davis' conference with Hill did not come off as was expected. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, on the contrary, brings confirmed with what Samuel Weller would call "a strong [illegible]." Davis' million magnifying power, in his throne's a double deal door and two pair of stairs," informs us that poor Jeff's health is not good, that he is very much troubled with a chronic dyspepsia and [illegible] and that either of these correspondents can see as far into a stone wall ten feet thick as the next man.

[illegible]

The Blockade-Running Interest in the British Elections.—The great Liverpool which at Birkenhead has shown the anti-American proclivities by returning the notorious rum-builder Laird by a vastly increased majority over the liberal candidate.

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY.

From Nevada to California.

Virginia City to San Francisco—Down the Sierra Nevada—A Night at Carson City—Steamer Stranded—Ride Over the Mountains—The Pacific Railroad, &c.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 1864.

Our party left Virginia City, Nevada, on Saturday, July 2d, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and had one of the very finest rides, 14 miles to Steamboat Springs, that it is possible to find in America. The road for six miles winds up the side of the mountains by so easy a grade that the noble steeds that sped us onward never broke a round trot, while most of the magnificent scenery described in my letter lay like a panorama before us. Reaching the top of the mountains, we had the same distance to go down to reach the Washoe Valley, with the snow-capped mountains of the Sierra Nevada in the distance, the dark, green forests below the valley, and the glittering picture was beautifully [illegible].

Steamboat Springs are so called from their having quite a steamboat. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and hot enough to cook an egg. They are said to be a sure cure for rheumatism and many cutaneous diseases. After a splendid breakfast, we left the Springs at 9 o'clock, were stopped by the people of Washoe, who in fact gave us a perfect ovation of welcome, and in the afternoon we nearly half a score of times before reaching this city. The Washoe Valley is cut deep down between the ranges of which Virginia City is situated on the Sierra Nevada mountains, affording a most delightful drive. It is, therefore, the first considerable farming region we have seen since leaving Salt Lake. The green fields and the [illegible] and exceedingly pleasing to the eye.

We passed through this beautiful valley and over a low divide separating it from that of the Carson, brings us to Carson City, the capital of the new State of Nevada. There we were met by His Excellency, Governor Blasdel, who invited us to take supper at and escorted to the city. The Executive mansion was thrown open in the afternoon, and several officers had a fine dinner and a good time generally.

UP THE MOUNTAINS.

Precisely at four in the morning, the coach with six noble horses were ready, and away we sped for the mountains only a mile or two from the town. The road winds up, looking as easy grade. It is nicely sprinkled to keep it in good order, and for the dust, for it is owned by Gov. Blasdel and a large company of ladies and gentlemen, owners, and managed in a manner that does credit to the enterprise of the builders. The entire length of the road is more than two thousand feet directly by water from the level of the Carson River, and several feet, and wherever the road becomes nearly level, away they run, whistling to the horses and down to the valley we go, whip and voice can urge them. Over the summit and there I met Taylor in all his glory, and [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL.

Some Notes on the British Army.

English Soldiers in Canada—Their Barracks—Fortifications—Military Spirit—Rifle Clubs—Canadian Militia—Fenians—Their Numbers, Arms, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MONTREAL, July 28, 1865.

Nothing has interested me more since my arrival here than the study of the English soldiers now being gathered every day in Canada. They are to be seen in the streets, in the cars, in the steamboats, and in fact, as with us, they are more than ordinarily conspicuous. They have no standard of uniform to command pomp. They have no standard of size to dress by, as with us. They are taller than tallest, and shorter than shortest, fellow for fellow, man for man, and company for company, but there are so many colors visible in the dress of the British soldier that at times it is difficult to distinguish the rank and branch of the service to which the individual belongs. The red coats predominate. One would have inferred from that that color is peculiarly inclined by the chief military men of the nation, but in England there is a large force in favor of sticking to the old color, and as civilians invariably decide such matters, the red coats are still ordered to all regiments of the line. The "Rifles" wear green, and they, and the "Fusiliers" a combination of red, blue and green. There is one thing which the perfection all these uniforms have done: it is in the history of the Crimean War, but I had supposed a reform had taken place long ago. I refer to the black leather dress belt. It used to be the black leather cross-belt, often in connection with white cross-belts, which, in connection with the red coats, so often excited the ridicule of the world on the street, have invaded Montreal. But this experiment has been abandoned, and to a raw recruit positively unwearable. The new belt is worn over the right shoulder and across the breast, and is fastened by a brass plate with silver medals fastened on their buttons. One of these was awarded for the battle of Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava, &c., and the other for the siege of Sebastopol.

Private Soldiers' Homes.

In Quebec, St. Charles St. Cartouche, Grande Allee, Montcalm, Wolfe, Dorchester, Hope, Ste. Foye, Ste. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Anne, Ste. Ursule, Ste. Helene, Ste. Therese, Ste. Rose, Ste. Thomas, Ste. Eustache, Ste. Scholastique, Ste. Agathe, Ste. Sophie, Ste. Adele, Ste. Jerome, Ste. Marguerite, Ste. Elizabeth, Ste. Julienne, Ste. Rose, Ste. Therese

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

THE CITY.

CIL OF CANADA.—Prof. C. D. Wilber and party left last evening to visit the oil district of Canada West, Dundas, and Oil Springs.

CITY BOARD.—The regular monthly meeting of the City Board will be held this afternoon at 2½ P. M. Business unusually large.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.—The mth for the East end of the lake tunnel is now firmly grounded on the bed of the lake, and being filled in with stone. The iron cylinders will be put in in a few days.

THE ANNUAL FLORAL exhibition of the Horticultural Society, at the Methodist Church, will take place on Wednesday, the 2d inst., in Evanston. Cars leave the Milwaukee depot at 9 o'clock.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FAIR.—The Williams street Mission School, under charge of the Third Presbyterian Church, R. W. Hawley, Superintendent, held a Mission Fair last week, from which they realized the sum of $80.91.

CHILDREN'S FAIR.—The Managers of the Home for the Friendless have announced that the festival at 50 E. Randolph, of a portion of the summer, in behalf of James Carter Home, is at this city.

ENCUMBRANCE.—Abraham and Samuel Hirschfield, clothing dealers on Market street, were both arrested on Saturday morning on a charge of selling a package out of trade, from the store of Hirschfield & Co., on the night previous. They were released on bail to appear for trial.

"HEIDE RIE."—The title of a new song, composed by W. H. Brockway, of Arthur, Kelly & Lowe's Minstrels, and sung by that troupe, is in every way a fine composition of the sentimental order, and will be a favorite when learned. Root & Cady, publishers.

PERSONAL.—Major General Frank C. Barlow, Brevet Brigadier General Thomas Hamilton, Major General Daniel E. Sickles, Major General Hiram Walbridge, Brevet Brigadier General Joseph Howard, Rev. R. Eddyman and family, New Haven, Conn., and Hon. D. L. Phillips, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois, are stopping at the Sherman House.

A FEW days ago I attempted to give a synopsis of the plot of the new drama of Nicholas Nickleby, by Charles Dickens, the great English novelist. We forgot to say that the piece is founded on the book of the same name, and that it is very popularly dramatized. Mr. Dickens's admirers in a very large degree will be pleased.

PIANOS.—We call attention to the advertisement in to-day's columns, announcing the Pianos in the Government (Steamboat) to Gunnison Bros., 115 Lake street, opposite the Washington House, and for the benefit of the many soldiers who have visited them by day and night, a great variety of Pianos were left by Gunnison Bros., and a good time generally is to be expected.

BANK INVESTMENTS.—During the past week a splendid set of Gaylord silver tankey valve instruments has been added to the stores of Root & Cady, Opera House Block. They were purchased by Messrs. Root & Cady for the Fire, City, Lincoln Band, and save the name of the Band, with appropriate scrolls, on the bell of each instrument.

THIS EVENING SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC, which was postponed from Thursday last, will be in order on the shores of Lake Michigan, at the foot of Centre street, near the Northwestern depot at precisely nine o'clock in the morning. All are invited, and a time of real pleasure is confidently anticipated.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A musical entertainment will be given at Wesley Chapel, corner of Stockton and Sedgewick streets this (Tuesday) evening, in behalf of the Mission School. The musical selections will be rendered by Professor A. Hadley and his choir. An agreeable entertainment will conclude the amusements.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—Col. Ellison, the Chief Quartermaster of that portion of the troops in Camp Fry, to the highest bidder, the entire barracks at that Camp, comprising 500,000 feet of lumber. The sale will take place on Wednesday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock. Parties desiring to purchase will be given an opportunity to obtain excellent lumber at a low figure.

THE WIFE OR FATHER'S COUNSEL.—On the 15th Illinois Infantry, Colonel Mudge, are anxious to obtain information of his whereabouts by letter from Tuscola, C. W. He went into the service from Tuscola, and was wounded in the left arm, in the battle of the Wilderness. Papers please copy.

CAMP DOUGLAS.—An item in the evening paper says: "Without connection, about 1,000 men of the militia." The General Hospital at Camp Douglas is crowded, as the paroled prisoners are arriving in large numbers, and the hospital attendance and service here, Mr. Palmer is responsible. There are 1,000 sick soldiers now in the hospital. From the General Hospital just 1,000 sick and wounded soldiers have been transferred to Springfield.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.—The City Railway Company is now extending its line on the North Side, and will soon be finished to Lincoln avenue. The company has secured a number of acres beyond where their tracks now terminate, and will soon be platted, to form a park. Cars, finished from the Abbott road, to the new Rose Hill Park.

FIRE IN THE WEST.—The Fire Department was called out about half past three o'clock yesterday afternoon to extinguish a fire in the St. Cloud Hotel, on Franklin street. The fire was caused by the burning of a gas pipe running through the partition of one of the rooms. The damage was limited from a furnace, causing a loss of about $100, which is fully covered by insurance. The flames were subdued in a very short time by the efficient services of the firemen. The damage was very slight; $50 will be sufficient to repair all loss.

MAGNETIC PIANOS.—The piano to be given away at the auction of Stanley Lodge No. 311, F. and A. M., to Lyon, positioned from last Friday on account of the illness of the owner of the piano, will come off next Friday. The arrangements have been made on a most extensive and splendid scale, and the occasion promises to be the most successful of the season. The cars will leave the corner of Madison and Halsted streets (the depot) Clark to Friday morning, and, returning, will leave Lyon & Healy's, 162 Wabash avenue, at 7 P. M. The number of tickets is limited, and may be obtained of the Committee of Lodges.

THE R. R. PRESENTATION.—We referred a day or two since to the elegant testimonial presented after the game or of a surprise, to Col. G. G. Wright, Superintendent of the Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. It may be pronounced without hesitation, one of the most complete and elaborate pieces of silver plate that has ever been made in this city. Its value is $2,000, and it will be for many years to come a valuable heir-loom in the future widows of Messrs. Otis Bro. & Co., of No. 100 Lake street, who made it. The inscription has been here in full as it was presented to Col. Wright, and is a good time generally is to be expected.

BANK INVESTMENTS.—During the past week a splendid set of Gaylord silver tankey valve instruments has been added to the stores of Root & Cady, Opera House Block. They were purchased by Messrs. Root & Cady for the Fire, City, Lincoln Band, and save the name of the Band, with appropriate scrolls, engraved thereon, upon each instrument.

THIS EVENING SABBATH SCHOOL PIC NIC, which was postponed from Thursday last, will be in order on the shores of Lake Michigan, at the foot of Centre street, near the Northwestern depot at precisely nine o'clock in the morning. All are invited, and a time of real pleasure is confidently anticipated.

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—A musical entertainment will be given at Wesley Chapel, corner of Stockton and Sedgewick streets this (Tuesday) evening, in behalf of the Mission School. The musical selections will be rendered by Professor A. Hadley and his choir. An agreeable entertainment will conclude the amusements.

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THE WIFE OR FATHER'S COUNSEL.—Of